Wellesley College Library
Resident Mail

Wellesley College News

VOL. XLII — WELLESLEY, MASS., JANUARY 25, 1934 — No. 14

ALUMNAE CONVENE IN COUNCIL GROUP

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Delegates from College Clubs, Class Representatives Will Attend Sessions

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NUMEROUS SPEAKERS

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Wellesley will be hostess to the Alumnae Council during the week-end of February 8-10. This is an annual meeting of representatives from the various clubs throughout the country, the class representatives, of which there are fifty-five, and those members of the faculty who are on the Alumnae Council. Visiting members will be guests in the dormitories and will attend meetings in the Academic Council Room in Green Hall, where they will be addressed by the following speakers: President Pendleton, Dr. Walter Kotschnig, who will speak on his work in connection with the International Student Service Committee, Mrs. Jessie Steane Frost, president of the Alumnae Association; Dean Coolidge, Dean Knapp, Miss Wellington of the Board of Admission. Miss Katy Boyd George, M. Cazamian, who will speak on "A Hiker's Impression of New England," Mr. J. Rhyne Killian, a member of the staff of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and also editor of the *Technology Review*, and Mrs. Cazamian, who will talk on the French Fellowship.

Of particular interest to undergraduates is the participation in this session by two members of the class of 1934. Barbara Smith, the newly elected alumnae member of the class, has been invited to attend, and Mary White will speak on the International Re-

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 1)

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Passage Of Money Bill Is Topic Of Mr. Smith's Talk

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The significance of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, and the passage of his money bill in the House on January 20, was the subject of the talk on current events by Mr. Smith of the Department of Economics and Sociology, on Monday, January 22. The President's message to Congress on January 15 is important, Mr. Smith said, as a further statement of Roosevelt's monetary policy, and the passage of his bill in the House with but slight modification, illustrates the President's dominance over Congress. The bill incorporating his message was passed in the House by a vote of 360-40, and will be considered by the Senate this week.

At five important points this measure proposes to change the present situation. It declares President Roosevelt's intention to return to a new and modified gold standard, not a gold monetary standard but a gold bullion standard. Gold would not be used as now as a medium of exchange but for the purpose of settling international balances. The gold coin withdrawn from circulation would be formed into bars and kept in the Treasury at Washington. Mr. Smith pointed out that Great Britain in 1925 and France in 1928 went on the gold bullion standard.

Secondly, the President would devaluate the dollar. The dollar may now be defined as "a fixed weight of gold." Every dollar represents 23.22 grains of gold. But if President Roosevelt's bill

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 3)

FOOD, DRUGS, COSMETICS EXHIBITION IN THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING JANUARY 26 AND 27

Cleveland Orchestra Will Be Next In Concert Series

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On February 19, the Cleveland orchestra will play at Alumnae Hall in Wellesley, thus making the third in the series of Wellesley concerts.

The Cleveland orchestra was founded in 1918 by Nikolai Sokoloff and Adella Prentiss Hughes as an outgrowth of a series of symphony concerts by visiting orchestras held annually for eighteen years. Since 1931 the orchestra has been at home in Severance Hall, donated by Mr. and Mrs. John Long Severance. Twenty-eight concerts were played its first season, but now the orchestra has the distinguished record of having played 1608 concerts, 934 at home and 678 on tour, always maintaining a high standard of music, and mingling the best of the old with the choicest of the new on its programs.

During its season, the orchestra plays twenty pairs of symphony concerts in Cleveland, certain additional concerts, and a children's series that is attended by 20,000 children, besides concerts on tour through the middle west, the New England and Atlantic states, and Canada. During the past season, two new innovations were introduced—the famous Twilight concerts and opera.

For fifteen seasons the Cleveland Orchestra was conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff, but in this, its sixteenth sea-

(*Continued on Page* 8, *Col.* 2)

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Seniors Take First Place In Events At Ice Carnival

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The results of the Ice Carnival held Tuesday night, January 16, were as follows:

Speed Relay:
- Freshmen—Mickey Groeschel
- Sophomores—Rosalie Preston
- Juniors—Jane Fraser
- Seniors—Ruth Wiggins
- Final heat won by Ruth Wiggins

Potato Relay:
- First Place—Seniors
- Second Place—Freshmen
- Third Place—Juniors

Relay race:
- First Place—Sophomores
- Second place—Juniors
- Third Place—Freshmen

The seniors won the events with 10 points, the sophomores came in second

(*Continued on Page*, 6, *Col.* 2)

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Miss Bruel Will Present Second Talk On Ariosto

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The second in the series of talks on Ariosto, commemorating the four-hundredth anniversary of the death of the great Italian poet, will be given by Miss Bruel of the French Department on February 12. Following up Mrs. Loomis' lecture on "King Arthur in Italy," she will speak on the "French Sources of the *Orlando Furioso*."

According to Miss Bruel, the *Orlando Furioso* is a fascinating study of sources, very similar to the French *Chansons de Geste* and yet entirely different. It is largely the *Chanson de Roland* interpreted by an Italian poet of the Renaissance, Orlando being the Italian version of the name Roland.

"It is interesting to notice how the French literature of the Middle Ages, so much loved by the French, was also known and loved in other countries," commented Miss Bruel. This familiarity with French literature made it possible for Ariosto to imitate the subject matter and poetic tone of the *Chansons de Geste* and yet make of them something quite original and completely his own.

Miss Bruel has long been interested in Ariosto because his style is so similar to that of the French poetry of the Middle Ages, which is her special field.

Scholarship Aid

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The Faculty Committee on Scholarships wishes to call to the attention of all students who find that they cannot return to College for the year 1934-35 without aid of some kind the opportunities offered in the form of scholarships or places in the coöperative houses. The Committee will be glad to consider applications from such students and wishes to remind them that the *applications are due by March first*.

Requests for application forms should be made in writing and placed in the box near the door of Room 343, Green Hall. For the convenience of the office, the following note of request is suggested:

Please send scholarship application

(*Continued on Page* 7, *Col.* 4)

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Representatives Pass President's Gold Bill

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The House of Representatives, by a vote of 360 to 40, passed President Roosevelt's money bill, which revalues the dollar at between 50 and 60 cents and provides for a stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000. The administrative leaders hope that the bill will pass Congress without many amendments and they wait only for the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to take the next steps. A long consideration in the Senate will hold up the preparations the Treasury Department has made for the $10,000,000,000 of government financing which must be effected before June 30.

The term of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been extended to February 1, 1935, and its funds increased by $850,000,000. The President in a letter to Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC indicated that the loans of the corporation did not need to be confined to the $850,000,000 but that other funds from repayments and cancellations could also be used. No loans are

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 1)

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College Displays Exhibit Of Impure Foods And Drugs

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On Friday afternoon and Saturday from 8:30 to 4:00, January 26 and 27, there will be on exhibit in the Chemistry building a remarkable collection of foods, drugs, and cosmetics, which, though of questionable value or extremely harmful, are permitted under the present Pure Food and Drugs Act. This exhibit is prepared by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, which has in Washington a Chamber of Horrors containing samples of various commodities with ample proof of their injurious effects.

The exhibit is particularly timely in view of the fact that President Roosevelt will soon ask Congress to revise the existing Pure Food and Drugs Act, and it is already evident that dishonest manufacturers are going to put up a fierce fight to keep the new bill from being passed.

The present law prohibits false labeling but does not require the manufacturer to state the whole truth as to what his product is; says nothing about truth in advertising; has no jurisdiction over cosmetics which are sometimes found to contain poisonous or harmful ingredients; makes conviction difficult because in each case the government must prove that the manufacturer knows his labeling is false; and does not impose heavy penalties on offenders.

The proposed law would go a long way toward remedying existing defects by requiring food and drugs to be labeled with common names so that the consumer may know what he is

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 3)

DR. JAMES AUSTIN RICHARDS WILL LEAD WELLESLEY RELIGIOUS FORUM

Faculty Will Demonstrate Talent On Tradition Night

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As a last magnanimous gesture before examinations, the Faculty will hold its tri-yearly Tradition Night this Friday evening. This entertainment is the gift of the Alumnae Association, who extend an invitation to all members of the student body. However, since it is produced by the faculty at large (those who are not Alumnae as well as those who are), it is known as the Faculty Play.

The prologue of the play will be given by President Pendleton. Its authoress is Miss Tuell.

Many students have asked about bringing guests to Tradition Night. Owing to the popularity of the occasion, its infrequency, and the fact that Alumnae Hall's seating capacity is not inexhaustible, outsiders cannot be invited.

The Alumnae Association has made a particular effort to save money this year, because of the urgent need for scholarships. For this reason the scenery, of which Miss Gallagher has charge, is modest, and all efforts have been concentrated on the acting. Make-up and lighting will be provided by Barn.

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Tells Of Great Influence Of Italy On Chateaubriand

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Professor Louis H. Naylor of the department of Romance Languages at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., spoke to the Circolo Italiano at its last meeting, January 19, in Room 130, Founders Hall.

Professor Naylor's subject was the importance of the Italian influence in the life and works of Chateaubriand, an important French author of the first half of the nineteenth century. Appointed secretary to the French Embassy in Rome by Napoleon in 1803, Chateaubriand was already famous in France because of the popularity and influence of his epoch-making work, *The Spirit of Christianity*. He had published this apologia for the Christian religion shortly after the signing

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 3)

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First of Lecture Sequence Marks Ariosto Anniversary

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"King Arthur in Italy," given by Mrs. Laura H. Loomis of the Department of English Literature on Tuesday evening, January 23, in the Art Lecture Room, was the first in a series of six lectures to be given by members of several departments to celebrate an Ariosto Festival.

Mrs. Loomis was introduced by Miss Bosano of the Department of Italian, who described Italy's celebration of the Ariosto Festival in Italy last year, and told briefly of the purpose of the lectures which are to follow. These lectures will attempt to trace the aesthetic development of a group of Arthurian legends in Italian Literature.

It was around the eleventh century that King Arthur first appeared in Italy, began Mrs. Loomis. Breton minstrels who were swept along with the Crusaders introduced him to the people of Italy in their songs about the year 1056. Arthur became very popular and soon was well established in the stories of the land. As he prolonged his visit he began to lose many of his original characteristics and to assume definitely Italian airs. The simple sixth century representations of Arthur became greatly exaggerated, the stories about

(*Continued on Page* 7, *Col.* 3)

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Program Includes Three Talks in Chapel and Three Evening Talks at College Houses

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MINISTER KNOWN HERE

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Dr. James Austin Richards, Congregational minister from Oberlin, Ohio, will conduct the Wellesley Religious Forum this year. Dr. Richards, formerly of the Mt. Vernon Church in Boston, is well known to Wellesley students, since he has often preached in the College chapel. The Religious Forum will be held February 14 to 16, the first week of the second semester.

Dr. Richards is very interested in student work and has had unusual success with young people. The college is particularly fortunate to have him conduct the Forum this year. Dr. Richards will give three afternoon talks in the Chapel at 4:30 and three evening talks in Stone, Shafer, and Tower beginning at 7:30. Dr. Richards, in discussing his plans for the talks, wrote, "The general scheme is to discover religion first of all, then see its finest expression, or flower, in the individual life, then trace its program in social life."

Aside from these subjects, students may ask any personal questions by putting them in the question boxes provided in each house. Dr. Richards will have personal conferences in the afternoons for any who desire them.

Members of the committee for the Religious Forum are:

Jewell Peterson, '35, Chairman
Mary Atanosoff, '34
Ruth Nicholson, '35
Margaret Forsythe, '36
Harriet Coltrell, '37

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Professor Cazamian Talks About Victorian Symbolism

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Professor Cazamian gave the seventh of his eight lectures on Victorian Symbolism in Billings Hall on Friday, January 19. He spoke of the general influence of Oriental mysticism and mediaeval romance upon the English poets of the nineteenth century, centering his attention upon the major poets whose works reveal symbolism in greater or lesser degree.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning began by writing in the conventional neo-classic style, but soon became sensitive to the spell of the mystic. Such mediaeval romances as the *Romance of Margaret* are evidences of Mrs. Browning's shift to the plane of symbolism.

Another symbolist poetess, Christina Rossetti, developed a purer and more sustained type of symbolism, fortified by the suggestive power of music. She herself confessed, however, that her *Goblin Market*, a fairy-tale poem long suspected of some hidden meaning, was not intended as symbolism, but only as an amusement of the fancy.

The *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam, translated by Edward Fitzgerald, is one of the finest symbolist poems, or series of poems, to be found in any language. There is suggestive art, not only in the beauty of the imagery and thought, but also in the melody of the lines.

Arnold, Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne are the main poets whom we must consider in relation to symbolism. The first of these, Arnold, wrote within the strict limits of a logical struc-

(*Continued on Page* 6, *Col.* 2)

1937
INVITED TO TEA BY 1935
4:30 - 6:00, FEBRUARY 5
TOWER COURT
(AFTER THE COMP EXAM)

Out From Dreams and Theories

JUDGE TO TALK ON LAW AS PROFESSION

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On Friday, January 26, Judge Sara M. Soffel, Wellesley 1908, of the County Court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, will speak on The Legal Profession, in Shakespeare House at 4:40. Tea will be served at 4:16. This talk offers an unusual opportunity to us all to discuss this subject with an alumna who has made a marked success in the practice of law. The meeting will be valuable both for those who are beginning to plan for legal training, and for those who need general information about occupations. It is hoped a large number will take advantage of this opportunity.

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GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

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Among the notices from colleges and universities which have been received during the past week announcing fellowships, scholarships and assistantships for the coming year are those from Bryn Mawr College and Duke University.

At Bryn Mawr, aside from one research fellowship in Physics or Chemistry for candidates who have done advanced graduate work, twenty-one fellowships of eight hundred and sixty dollars each are offered in various departments of the graduate school. Candidates for these fellowships must have completed one year of graduate work at a college or university of good standing. Over twenty scholarships of four hundred dollars each are available to college graduates who have had no further study and may be awarded in any one of a number of departments. Applications for fellowships and scholarships should be made by March the first to the Dean of tha Graduate School, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Duke University announces thirty-two fellowships varying in stipend from six hundred to one thousand dollars each. Preference is usually given to candidates who have completed at least one year of graduate work. A limited amount of assistance will be required of each fellow, but such additional work will not interfere with a full program of graduate work. Seventeen scholarships of three hundred and fifty and four hundred dollars each are offered for use in any of the departments of the Graduate School. Scholars will normally carry a full program of graduate study; they may be asked to give some assistance with compensation varying from three hundred to six hundred and fifty dollars. All applications should be sent to the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, on or before March the fifteenth.

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

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In touch with the times! This popular epithet is especially applicable to the special library. The term "Special Library" is not generally understood, but with a concrete reference to such libraries as those of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, or the League of Wisconsin Municipalities its meaning becomes evident.

The special library is the center around which revolves the application of scientific methods of research, statistical analysis, and planning to industry, commerce, banking, advertising, government, and to every other phase of social and economic activity. It must inevitably come into its own in the coming years of transition and reorganization of economic structures.

Although special libraries have been in existence for years, it is comparatively recently that the field of special library work has begun to win recognition as a profession of the first order. Of course some knowledge of office organization and of library technique, method and procedure is to the special librarian what the hammer is to the carpenter. Above and beyond this the person who would become a special librarian should have a particular field of interest, such as government, economics, insurance, banking, art or newspaper work, and should then acquire a thorough knowledge and understanding of the field. The prime requisite is the ability to ferret out valuable information, digest it, and have this information instantly available in such forms as it may be needed by the impatient business executive, the busy official or the specialist engaged in exhaustive research. It is not a mere matter of handling books but rather of knowing sources and of collecting information, often information not even in print, and of interpreting this information. It is a search for the newest and the best ideas in the field, a constant weeding out of the out-of-date and a realization of when the "best" of one day becomes the "out-of-date" of the next.

Several years' experience and contact with special libraries and special library work has brought me to the realization that the special library is always a challenge to ability and initiative. The special librarian may become an expert cataloguer or she may eventually develop into an active research worker, but the field is becoming one or real possibilities, and to a college graduate interested in specializing in a chosen subject it offers opportunities worthy of investigation.

The National headquarters of the special Libraries Association located in the Standard Statistics Building at 345 Hudson Street, New York City, will be glad to supply further information to any one interested.

Hazel M. Skelhorne, '24

The Personnel Bureau is glad to put into this column this brief description of work in special libraries by an alumna. Miss Skelhorne has been employed as librarian in a government research bureau at a university.

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CONCLUDES SERIES OF LECTURES HERE

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On Wednesday evening, January 17, Miss Jackson concluded a series of lectures on the Choosing of an Occupation, with a talk and discussion given in Dower House. The final lecture was well attended and much interest was displayed by those students who remained at the close of the lecture to discuss with Miss Jackson personal problems relative to the choosing of an occupation.

Miss Jackson enumerated a number of points to be considered in choosing a job, the most important of which were as follows:

1. Name the occupation you are most interested in.
2. What preparation academic, or otherwise, is necessary or desirable for this occupation?
3. To what does the occupation lead?
4. What remuneration can you expect?
5. What is the importance of this occupation to society?
6. How many years do you expect to spend in this work?
7. How much time and money can you spend in preparing yourself?
8. List your abilities and personality traits and compare them with the requisites of this occupation.

Miss Jackson stressed the importance of considering all these points in the choosing of a profession in order that the student may train herself accordingly. If she applies herself with real thought and study to her work she will be sure to find a place in the field which she desires to enter. According to Miss Jackson there are very few fields which are not open to women. There are only thirty occupations into which a woman may enter as a pioneer.

Miss Jackson called the attention of the students to the aid offered by the Personnel Bureau. This Bureau offers everything except permanent positions to Freshmen. Students are urged to attend the lectures given through the Bureau as it is by these lectures that they may learn how to choose a profession and gain new possibilities for interest.

In concluding, Miss Jackson stated the various ways of training for future work by participating in the extra-curricula activities at college such as Barn, News, Social and Orchestra work. It may not be possible to obtain a paying position immediately after leaving college, but by working intelligently everyone can become of use to society.

Caps And Frowns

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Montreal—(*IP*)—Scientists at McGill University, after studying the "brown snow" which fell on this city December 16 and 17, have concluded that the snow was mixed with volcanic ash which dropped from the upper atmosphere.

Nine tenths of the substance, it was found, was made up of quartz, feldspar and mica.

The scientists estimated that about two tons of the dust to the square mile fell on the city and surrounding countryside.

Lexington, Ky.—(*IP*)—Study of a "typical freshman class" at the University of Kentucky, carried on by Dean Paul P. Boyd of the College of Arts and Sciences, disclosed that of 319 matriculating, only 80 stayed to graduate.

The class was that which enrolled in the fall of 1929. Of those joining the class that fall, eighteen failed to complete the first semester, 23 left at the end of the first semester, 72 dropped out at the end of the freshman year, fourteen left at the end of the first sophomore semester, 43 left at the end of the second year, and by the time of the summer of 1933 arrived, only 80 graduates were on hand.

About 64 per cent of the June, 1933, graduating class, took all their work at the University of Kentucky.

Ithaca, N. Y.—(*IP*)—Belief on the part of many that they can do their best work after having had "a little drink," was shown to be erroneous in a series of experiments carried on at Cornell University by Dr. A. L. Winsor and Dr. E. I. Strongin.

The tests showed that drinking of alcohol increased errors from an average of two per minute to 25 per minute and that this unsteadiness lasted for about two hours. Coffee, on the other hand, was found to increase the steadiness of a sober man.

The two scientists also discovered how a person can drink and stay sober. The formula, they found, is simple enough—just drink alcohol and coffee at the same time. The effects of the two drinks were found to be antagonistic, leaving the drinker for the time being about where he started out. However, the effects of the coffee were found to wear off first, leaving the subject under the influence of the alcohol.

The experiments, moreover, affirmed the old belief that drinking black coffee is a fine way to recover from a hangover.

Lawrence, Kans.—(*IP*)—Steps are being taken by officials of the University of Kansas to prevent self-supporting students starving themselves in order to obtain their educations.

A faculty committee was appointed recently to survey the conditions of such students, and one member of the committee reported:

"We were appalled to learn that many students are eating only two meals a day and those meals extremely light. Others found were trying to live on 15 cents a meal, eating a sandwich or a piece of cake or drinking a cup of coffee, and never varying this diet.

"Still others are trying to get by on toast and coffee and nothing else for breakfast, and then attempting to go the rest of the day without eating a thing. These students generally get so hungry about midnight that they go out and buy a sandwich."

The university, after receiving the report of the committee, issued a special bulletin to men and women doing their own cooking, telling them what foods were essential and should be included in even the least expensive diet.

One ambitious but poverty-stricken student was found to be living on a quart of milk and a sweet roll a day. His physical condition became such that he was forced to go to the university hospital for treatment.

The investigating committee found, however, that when the students really know how to prepare menus and cook their food properly, they can get along well on very little money. One group of five men was found cooking its own meals at $1.25 to $1.50 a week per man, and eating nourishing food at that. These men were doing intelligent marketing, the committee found, instead of trying to skimp on their meals.

They bought their milk by the gallon, bought day-old bread, and got their vegetables as near as possible to the end of the day when the markets were glad to sell left-over stocks at very low prices.

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THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

PERRY is determined not to let this New England weather get the better of him, so he has decided to allow nothing in the way of rain, snow, or what have you, to interfere with his daily walk. The other day, however, he was nearly shaken in this resolution by a new kind of elemental disturbance. While walking briskly around Green Hall, he was hit on the *top* of his derby by a large snowball, and another, and another. Considering the direction from whence they came, the possibility of their having been thrown was immediately eliminated from his mind. No, there was only one answer to the question; it was raining snowballs, big ones, little ones, hard ones, soft ones, but all snowballs and all coming straight downward.

The Pressman finally mustered the necessary courage to look up, at the risk of receiving a snowball in the eye, and try to discover the source of this miraculous storm. And there, at the top of the Tower of the Ad Building, stood three— er, shall we say college women?—gleefully clapping their hands and shouting jubilantly. It seems they had mistaken Perry for a member of the Faculty.

Resolutely setting aside any trace of irritation, by the substitution of a more philosophical trend of thought, Perry began to muse upon the general tendency of mankind to disregard the opportunities closest at hand. It struck him suddenly that *he* had never been up in the Tower in all his years of residence on this campus. He blushed as he remembered the sundry cracks he had made about people who live in Washington and have never been up in the Monument.

Full of good resolutions to make use, from henceforth, of each and every opportunity offered by his native habitat, Perry grabbed his skates and hastened towards Lake Waban. Sitting on the edge, lacing his skates, the Pressman saw two of his friends coming toward him on the ice. One, a little freshman from Florida, was manfully trying to steady her jittery companion from Boston!

• • •

THE idiosyncrasies of the English language are many. The other night Perry went to the Play Production offering, and arriving a few moments before the curtain went up, found all eyes in the row directly in front of him, focused apparently on the floor of the aisle. After the commotion had subsided somewhat, he discovered that it had all been caused by someone's innocent remark that President Pendleton was sitting "on the floor." The Pressman, with his knowledge of the theater, would have known all the time that this remark had been intended simply to convey the idea that Miss Pendleton was not occupying a box that evening.

PERRY happened upon one of his junior friends in the hall who had such a haggard look on her face that he forthwith determined to try his hand at cheering her up. His first sentence began, "Now, now, don't look so worried—". Mentally, he was planning to finish it, "Exams aren't half so bad when once they get here." But the Junior interrupted, "Oh, do I look worried? I didn't realize it. It's probably the after-effect of the harrowing dream I had last night. I dreamed it was seven o'clock the night of Junior Prom and I suddenly realized I hadn't asked anybody. I don't know *why* I hadn't asked anybody. Dreams are so unsatisfactory. They always make you make a perfect fool of yourself without even giving you the satisfaction of knowing why you made a fool of your-

(*Continued on Page 8, Col. 2*)

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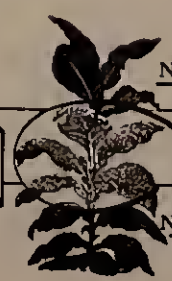

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The Cream of the Crop
NOT the bottom leaves—they're inferior in quality

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1934

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To Our Peter Pans

—-:-—

We would be the last to discourage the spirit of fun among the members of our little community. But it does seem unfortunate that the only time such an attitude is infallibly in evidence is when some group presents a play on the Alumnae stage. The more serious and intense the nature of the attempt, the more ready the laughter, with no reference to the degree of excellence achieved by the players. This is scarcely an original observation; after every Barn production come diatribes and Free Presses directed against this childishness. Its initiation has generally been blamed on the men guests, and it was held that their hostesses were embarrassed not to follow their lead. But the Play Production presentation last week disproved this theory. Of course there were a number of things about the play which were intended to be laughed at, but surely the most obtuse could not have imagined that comedy was the aim in Cleopatra's beautiful interpretation of the death scene. Not only that, but the girls who formed the nuclei of the giggling groups were not, in a single instance, underclassmen who might be excused on the grounds that they did not appreciate the earnestness and value of the experiment, but rather upperclassmen supposed to be outstanding for intelligence and leadership.

At the regular Barn plays there is at least the alibi that the members of the audience have paid to see a show and are entitled to enjoy it in their own way. But at the performance last week everyone present was an invited guest of the Play Production class, and courtesy might have suppressed a portion of the excess mirth. Surely individual members of the college are in the habit of listening thoughtfully, or at least silently, to the serious parts of a play in a Boston theater; doesn't the sincere work of other students deserve a similar compliment? If this point is not voluntarily conceded and acted upon, the only expedient will be one which up to now no one has been anxious to try—the most disturbing groups will simply be asked to leave the auditorium. And when that happens we can all congratulate ourselves on having completed the cycle, and arrived once more at kindergarten conduct and kindergarten discipline.

Informality Plus

—-:-—

There should be no necessity for a discussion on the absence of manners among Wellesley College students. It should be a foregone conclusion that each girl has a requisite amount of courtesy toward her neighbors and a sufficient degree of what is known as good taste. Unfortunately, there is a pitiful lack of manners among the student body, and we are broaching the subject editorially in the hope that some who may not realize to what extent they are uncivil and ungracious will become conscious of the convention which demands politeness toward other people.

Obviously, overbearing formality and obsequiousness are beside the point. Nor have we any concern with individual idiosyncrasies. We are naturally informal among friends and familiars, but that informality often is carried to such an extreme that not even a modicum of politeness remains, and all the niceties which accompany a person socially well-rounded are forgotten. Surely no one is in such a pressing hurry at meals that she needs to make breakfast and lunch a bedlam of reaching arms and shrill demands for something on the other side of the table. Ultimately little time is saved and in the meantime the meal has been turned into a frenzy which almost approaches violence.

There is no place here to dwell on the courtesy of speaking when we are spoken to, on rude and unreserved pushing to get through a door or to the front of a line. We cannot pass unnoticed, however, the scarcity of "thanks" in this community. Is there any excuse for eight out of nine people, attending a specially arranged tea, not having the grace to thank their hostess? Yet that happened only a few days ago, and similar manifestations of ungraciousness occur frequently.

It does little good to excuse such rudeness on the grounds of momentary forgetfulness and to say that we don't act like this when we are in company where it might make a difference. Perhaps the toleration of our friends is a bit too kind, for it is very easy to carry away from college the extreme informality which we practice here and to lapse into uncivility and impolite gestures of grabbiness. However good our intentions are, "company manners" cannot be acquired over night.

Bells-Bells-Bells

There have been many regrets expressed over the fact that Billings Hall must be used for the presentation of most concerts and lectures. We recognize the fact that in many cases this is the only building suitable for the purpose, yet it seems to us that one inconvenience at least could be done away with. It is disconcerting to have the end of an interesting speech, or the final passage of a brilliant composition interrupted by the jarring note of the five-thirty bell. And if it is disconcerting to the audience, it is even more so to the speaker or musician. Often the effect toward which he has been working all afternoon is spoiled. It is extremely discourteous to those who are, in a sense, guests of the College. And it is a discourtesy easily mended. The bells are rung automatically; surely they could be disconnected on every afternoon on which a concert or lecture is scheduled. There are no classes then, the bell serves no purpose, and a little consideration would prevent many annoying interruptions.

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The Other Side

Perspective is obtained by looking at an object from more than one side; a picture that presents this quality is not only more accurate and informative but also more interesting than one whose very flatness is distorting. Our Free Press Column this week carries the reprint of a letter from a member of the faculty which was published in 1930 as an answer to some student discussion on the subject of cutting. Our system of unlimited cuts often gives rise to the attitude that "cutting is an individual matter," an opinion widely upheld. Such is the side that we usually see and are familiar with. Appropriate to the approach of the Midyear period, and rounding out the perspective of the picture, here is the faculty point of view; whether you agree with it or disagree, it cannot fail to interest you.

FREE PRESS COLUMN

—-:-—

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 11 A.M. on Monday.

THE FACULTY RESPONDS

—-:-—

The following letter was originally printed in the News *in 1930. Since the students have during the present college year expressed the feeling that those members of the faculty who look askance at "cutting" seldom give reasons for their attitude, the writer has suggested that the* News *reprint the communication.*

To the Wellesley College News:

May a member of the faculty have space in your columns to express a point of view which your inquiring reporter failed to discover? To many of us, teachers and students alike, absence from a class does not seem a matter of individual moment alone. A class, after all, is not an individual enterprise but a co-operative venture. The vigor, the interest, the effectiveness of the hour in the classroom are the results of the contribution of the group. This is obviously true when the method is one of discussion; it is still true to a lesser degree when the material is presented by means of a lecture. Good listeners make good speakers and the lecturer with all the will in the world to do her utmost, finds herself less than her best when the audience before her is a depleted one.

Still more important is the effect of cutting on the later work of the course. A subject has been carefully developed on Saturday morning. On Tuesday six students are present who did not hear this development. The instructor endeavors to carry forward the work begun at the previous meeting of the class, but as the hour goes on she becomes increasingly conscious that there are in front of her six young women who cannot follow what she or the members of the class are saying. She also knows that if they fail to grasp the work of this hour they will be unable to continue outside preparation with any understanding. Let her try ever so determinedly to ignore their presence and teach those who can follow her, she cannot do it. In the end she must pause for at least a brief examination of points already made clear to a majority of the class, thus slowing up the progress of the whole group. Those students who attend regularly are, in spite of their efforts and those of the instructor, held back and cheated of something which is their due, by a group of absentees who believe that their cutting is no concern of others.

One more point seems worth the attention of those students who feel free to cut whenever pleasure calls them elsewhere. In October any evaluation of one's knowledge is far off. What possible difference can a few Friday or Saturday or Monday classes make? In December and January one begins to check up and discovers that in the foundations laid in the early weeks of the college year there seem to be serious gaps. What more simple than the familiar: "May I have a conference?" No instructor feels free to refuse such a request. Imagine for yourself your feelings were this petition refused to you, especially if later you failed in the course. The teacher pushes aside other work and grants the conference, and the student never realizes that had her attendance been regular, the additional aid would not have been necessary. Not many weeks ago one Wellesley instructor gave four conference appointments (by request) to a member of one of her classes who had probably completely forgotten, though the instructor had not, that throughout the period of foundation-laying the student had absented herself on a number of occasions. You may reply that of course the student who voluntarily absents herself from class ought not to ask for help. That may be the theory at the time of the cut, but few students ever have or ever will take the risk when put to the test. Impartial justice on our part may demand that we refuse all aid to absentees, but impartial justice is a quality of the high gods alone, and members of the Wellesley faculty will probably continue to deal out mercy rather than justice to those students who impose additional duties upon them because "cutting is an individual matter."

A Member of the Faculty.

———-:-———

EXHIBIT GLASSWARE AT WELLESLEY SHOP

—-:-—

The only collection in the world of *Lustre Glass*, a new and extremely successful type of ware designed by Sarah Comer, is on exhibition at Slingerland's Studio and Gift Shop. The unique coloring of this exhibition strikes a new note in glassware. At the first firing the color itself is obtained, while a second firing produces the irridescence which gives most charm to the ware. Both modern and old style with hexagonal, straight and frilled scallops, and round edges are on a table arranged by Mrs. Comer herself. Footed and stemmed glasses vie with each other for charm, and old Colonial motifs strike a note of quaint contrast when placed among the newer models. As well as every kind of table ware, Mrs. Comer has included small dresser sets, in the same grey-blue and gold hues as the larger pieces. Of especial interest are the Morning-glory goblets, whose design was inspired by the famed Morning-Glory pool at Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Comer is a member of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston, which conferred upon her the degree of Master Craftsman in 1915. She also belongs to the National Society of Arts and Crafts in New York and the Artists' Guild in Chicago.

By request from various museums Mrs. Comer has exhibited her glass at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Peabody Institute, Chicago, the San Francisco Museum of Art and various other large museums. Her own studio is at Newton Center.

Ultimatum

—-:-—

I now send forth a decree
Forthwith and hereby
That those who speak to me
Shall speak with shining eye,

Shall speak with laughing voice,
Of boiled cabbages and kings;
They must, they shall rejoice,
If they speak to me, sweet things.

They must never once be seen
Like drooping quaking clams.
They must not arouse my spleen
By one small word: "Exams."

Or else

Pronto I'll rush forth,
East or west or north,
Foaming at the mouth,
I'll hurry south.

The faculty may weep and swear
The students offer up a prayer.
The campus without me will be very bare,
But I won't come back, I shan't be there,
I may love Wellesley, but have a care
Lest I leave it forever. Oh yes, I'd dare,
And never come back, so there, so there.

———-:-———

Skating-Song

—-:-—

Tirra-lirra-lirra on the ice,
It's so sweet and slippery,
Smooth and nice.
Let us go a-skating in the night—
Tirra-lirra-lirra in starry light.

Tirra-lirra-lirra on my skates,
Why can I not do those
Figure eights?
Both my ankles quiver and I shake—
Tirra-lirra-lirra, hear me quake.

Tirra-lirra-lirra, here we go,
Now I'm speeding swiftly,
Now I'm slow.
I guess I am the champion of them all—
Tirra-lirra-lirra—
Down I Fall.

———-:-———

"All for Love" as Seen by Him

—-:-—

Antony was a gent,
With Cleo as his Dame.
They were having a whale of a time
Until Octavia came.
And then the fun began,
With fireworks and all—
Ventidius did his best
To pacify the squall.

(Ventidius was a guy,
A roman soldier he,
He did his very best
To help poor Antony.)

But 'Twas too late, too late,
The tragedy'd begun.
For as Alexas told the priest:
"She done dote, Serapion."

Octavia the wife,
And Cleopatra, queen,
Had one of the slickest fights
That ever I have seen.

Octavia thought she'd won—
But something happened so
She lost and with her kids
Back to Rome did go.

Then first Ventidius died,
Then "Curled Antony,"
Cleo, the wench, rushed in,
And died in agony.
Charmion her lady's maid,
And Iras, too, the twain,
Died beside the throne
And ne'er were heard again.

Young Caesar hurried in,
I think 'twas to make certain
That every one was really dead—
And then down came the curtain.

May their bones rest in peace,
And I vow
That hungry as I am
I shall not gnaw them now.

The Theater

COLONIAL—Dennis King in *Richard of Bordeaux.* (Begins Jan. 29)

PLYMOUTH — Cornelia Otis Skinner in *Dramatic Sequences and Monologues*

SHUBERT—*All the King's Horses*

WILBUR—*Lillian Gish in State of Grace* (One week only)

ALL FOR LOVE

— -:- —

The presentation of Dryden's *All for Love* by the class of Play Production in the Department of Reading and Speaking proved to be a most interesting experiment and provided the large audience with fresh evidence of the value of attempting to revive a past age through its drama.

No more difficult play could have been chosen, a fact of which the class, and Miss Smaill, were well aware. Their courage in attempting it should be highly commended. It is hard enough to revive a classic of an outworn age under any circumstances. And when that classic is a Restoration heroic tragedy which must be played in the grand manner, suggesting on the one hand the long-since-forgotten and stilted heroics of pseudo-classic acting, and on the other the fine impressiveness of a genuine masterpiece in the classic tradition, the task becomes even harder. The fact that Dryden's play constantly suggests comparison with Shakespeare's splendid and imaginative drama, on which it was based, whose passionate naturalness is so much more acceptable to modern taste, is an added handicap.

In view of these difficulties, and the fact that the feminine roles had to be taken by members of a class who are not especially trained in acting, the performance deserves great credit. The honors for acting belonged clearly to the two chief characters. Miss Jane Taylor played Cleopatra with convincing queenliness, and managed to suggest both the woman and the Restoration tragedy queen. Mr. Yungblut as Antony, though he did not have the easy stage presence of Cleopatra, had a mature grasp of the character, and carried off the role in a convincing and dignified fashion. Miss Jeanette Sayre as Octavia was spirited, but perhaps emphasized too much the taunting heroics of the part and too little the proud and deeply-wounded Roman wife.

The stage set, designed and built by the class, was an excellent reproduction of the Restoration stage, with its shallow apron before the proscenium arch, and deep inner stage. The costuming was of the period, introducing even the incongruous mixture of contemporary and Roman dress customary to the stage of the period. It is a question whether a modern revival ought to attempt this last touch of anachronistic verisimilitude. At least the audience of Wednesday night found the mixture disturbing.

The cast and producers were as follows:

Marc Antony — Mr. John Yungblut
Ventidius, — Mr. Tucker Dean
Alexas — Mr. Henry Engel
Serapion — Mr. Michael Linenthal
Octavia, — Miss Jeanette Sayre
Cleopatra, — Miss Jane Taylor
Charmion — Miss Alice Marting
Iras — Miss Charlotte Rubinow
Aggrippina, and Antonia the Children of Antony — Miss Lena Ready, Miss Grace Kearns
Caesar — Mr. Charles Yungblut
Centurions — Mr. Leo Armitage, Mr. Frank Seagrave

Members of the class, responsible for the production, under the supervision of Miss Rebecca Gallagher:

Mary Louise Beakes, '34
Virginia Field, '35
Sara Jane Landauer, '35
Sarah Lawton, '34
Alice Marting, '35
Marjorie Morris, '35
Phyllis Muschlitz, '35
Alice Rand, '35
Charlotte Rubinow, '35
Jeanette Sayre, '35
Joslyn Smith, '35
Katherine Toll, '35
Emily Vivian, '34
Elinor Weis, '34

K. C. B.

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TWELFTH NIGHT

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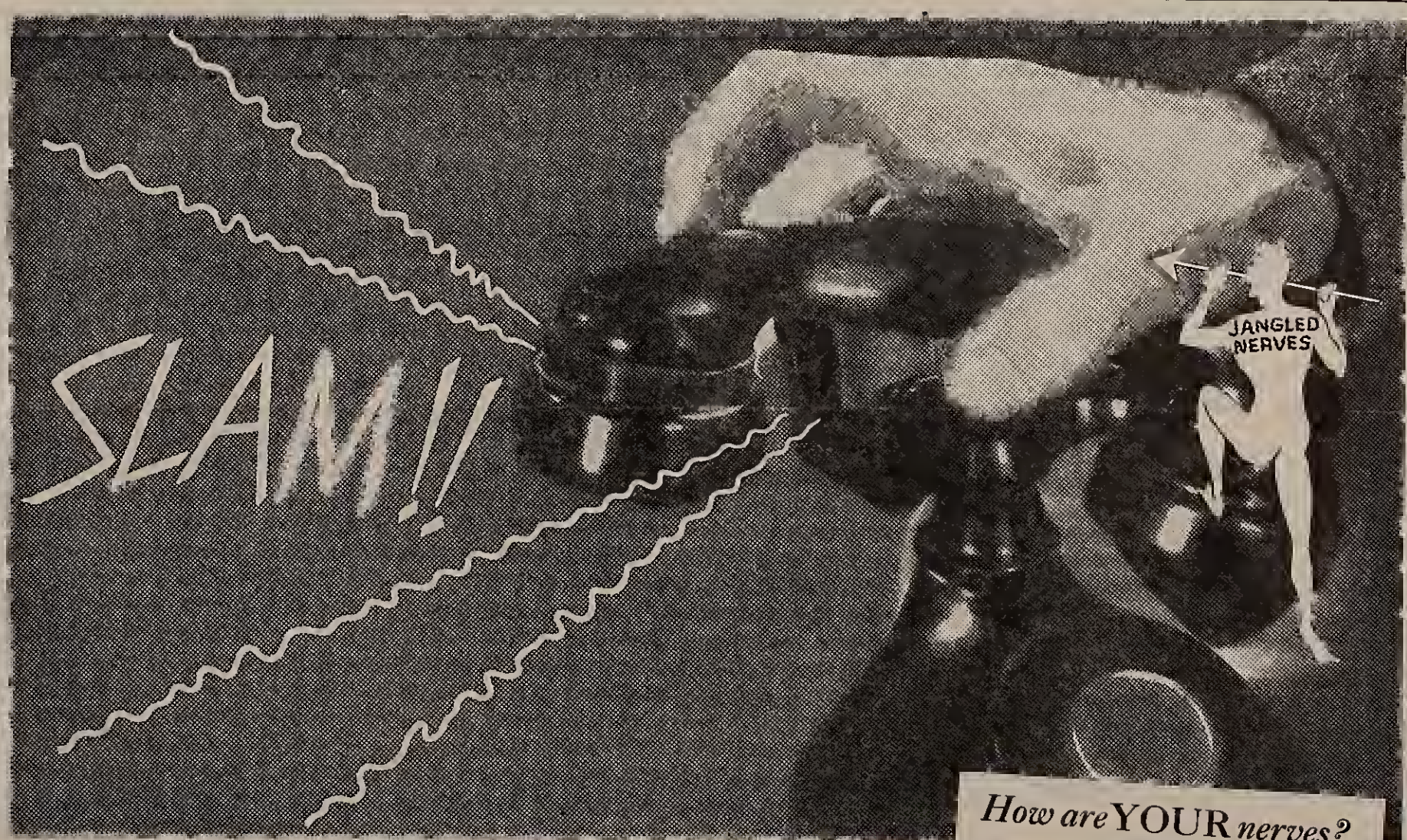
Shakespeare Society's annual open presentation was, this year, *Twelfth Night.* In a decidedly uneven performance, the outstanding disadvantage seems to have been lack of time, for the final impression of the evening was one of regret that with so many major merits, so many minor faults were apparent.

The acting was by no means all on the same high level. Exceptionally convincing and consistent was Margaret Torrance in the role of Sir Andrew Aguecheek. There was high comedy in every bit of action, in every witless line spoken. Patricia Parfitt, as Malvolio, was excellent, strutting in the grand style of the conceited steward. Some critics would say that the part was too heavily, too seriously conceived, but that is a matter of personal interpretation. As Viola, and, until the last scene, Sebastian, Bernice Bernstein added another to her long series of fine characterizations. The winning charm of Viola in disguise grew more pronounced as the play progressed, but the rugged masculine role of Sebastian seemed not too clearly differentiated from his sister. Jean McIntosh wore the stately robes of Olivia with dignity and beauty, while Elizabeth Newland gave depth and meaning to the less colorful figure of the Duke. The other parts were played with varying degrees of success.

The costumes, vividly Elizabethan in color and cloth, stood out against the quiet background of curtains, which replaced scenery. But such simplicity of setting was entirely in keeping with the comedy-spirit of the play.

Mention must be made of the lovely songs in the play. The harp accompaniments by Phyllis Muschlitz added to their effectiveness, and the voice of Bernice Safford, as Feste, while not strong enough for the auditorium of Alumnae, was sweet and clear. On the whole, in consideration of the fact that only two weeks could be spent in rehearsal, Mrs. Trempf's coaching may be said to have produced a very entertaining performance.

E. M. W., '34.



Another sign of jangled nerves...

Door banging, teeth gritting, foot tapping, arguing over trifles—or the old favorite—telephone slamming... Just little ways which prove nerves are getting out of hand... Danger signals... If *you're* guilty of such gestures, check up—

Watch your nerves... Get your full amount of sleep every night. Eat regularly and sensibly. Find time for recreation.

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How are YOUR *nerves?*

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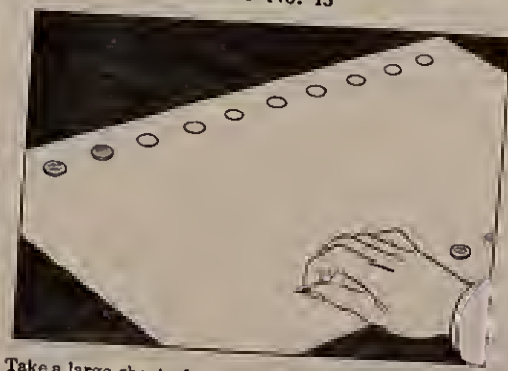

Take a large sheet of paper, approximately 20" wide by 12" deep. Along the top draw ten circles, each the size of a penny. Along the bottom put ten *real* pennies... Now pick up the pennies one by one with your right hand and place them as quickly as you can exactly inside the circles at the top of the page, beginning at the left. Have someone time you. Average time is 12 seconds.

Wm. T. Tilden 2nd (Camel smoker), tennis champion, did it in 8 seconds.

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CAMELS — *THEY NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES!*

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CAMPUS CRITIC

TWO-PIANO RECITAL

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One of the most enjoyable events of this year has been the series of two-piano concerts given by Mr. Howard Hinners and Mr. Edward B. Greene of the Music Department. On Sunday afternoon, January 21, in the great hall at Tower, they played an arrangement of Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in E flat, The *Eroica*. The first movement, *Allegro con brio*, was played with fine feeling and regard for the spirit that animated it. The development of the themes was excellently done, each of its four sections working up to a magnificent climax. In the recapitulation, a fine illustration of the performers' ability to attack and release together was found in the off-beat chords so typical of Beethoven. The terminal development presented the previous themes in a new treatment and reached a tremendous climax. The second movement, *Marcia funebre, Adagio assia*, presented a real problem in tempo which was met with remarkable skill. Following the middle theme the tempo quickens a bit and a fugue is begun. The entrance of the voices is brought out with clarity and understanding. The *Scherzo* was most enjoyable because of the light staccato touch and fine dynamics; the Trio presented a contrast with its mellow legato and musical interpretation. The last movement, *Allegro molto*, in theme and variation form came as a fitting climax to the three movements that preceded it. Each variation was interpreted with its individual spirit retained both in tempo and feeling. The last section marked *Prestissimo* was especially commendable because of the excellent rate of speed with which it was taken. It is certainly to be hoped that the college will be privileged to enjoy another of these recitals at an early date.

J. B., '34.

PLANS OF ALUMNAE COUNCIL COMPLETED

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

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lations Forum and also on her experiences in Geneva last summer.

Besides attending the regular meetings of this thirteenth session of the Alumnae Council, the representatives will inspect the campus, particularly Munger Hall, which has been opened since their last meeting, and will attend dinners and luncheons at Tower Court. All members of the faculty are invited to coffee at Tower Court on Thursday, February 8, after the opening dinner of the meeting.

The faculty members of the Alumnae Council are President Pendleton, Miss Balderston, Miss Bliss, Miss Hart, Miss Hubbard, Miss Mespoulet, Miss Sleeper, Miss Thompson, Mr. Hinners, and Mrs. Hodder. From the various groups represented it will be seen that the Alumnae Council is held to acquaint the members of the Alumnae Association with what is actually going on in undergraduate Wellesley.

ROOSEVELT EXTENDS EXISTENCE OF RFC

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

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to be made after February 1, 1935, nor loans beyond $500,000,000 for the business year ending June 30, 1935. Mr. Jones believes that there will be enough money for the needs of the railroads and banks that the RFC has been helping.

• • •

Germany has its eye on Danzig, the Saar territory, and Austria, and National Socialist campaign methods are already being used there. Danzig and the Saar territory are nominally under the control of the League of Nations and Austria is an independent republic under the League's protection. The Nazis already are ruling in Danzig and are bringing pressure to bear in the Saar, while the League Committee is studying "measures calculated to insure, by all appropriate means, regularity of the forthcoming electoral proceeding"—that is, the plebiscite in the Saar Basin.

NEXT CONCERT WILL FEATURE ORCHESTRA

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

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son, it has a new conductor, Artur Rodzinski. Born of Polish parents 39 years ago, Rodzinski started studying law in Vienna in accordance with his parents' wishes, but the urge for music could not be long withstood, and after his services in the World War, he had an opportunity to conduct opera in Lemberg and Warsaw. After a performance of *Die Meistersinger* in Warsaw one day, he was visited by a musician unknown to him who said, "I like your conducting. How would you like to go to America?" That was the beginning of his friendship with Leopold Stokowski, who brought him to Philadelphia in 1925. Rodzinski regards the three years with the Philadelphia Orchestra, as an assistant to Stokowski, as the most valuable experience any conductor could have. During those years he found time for opera, and to establish the orchestral department of the Curtis Institute of Music. Besides conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra, he also substituted for Walter Damrosch, making an outstanding success with the New York Symphony Orchestra. Rodzinski has spent the past four years in California building up the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles and extending its repertoire. It was with much regret both on his part and that of the community that he tendered his resignation to accept the Cleveland invitation. In his new position, however, he has already elicited a great deal of admiration and approval.

SENIORS CARRY OFF HONORS IN SKATING

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(Continued From Page 1, Col. 2)

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with 8 points, and the freshmen were third with 5 points.

An exhibition of fancy skating was given by Eleanor Christie, '36; Carol Christie, '37; Elaine Meekins, '35; Sarita Hopkins, '35; Milada Tichackova, Unc.; and Betsy Walworth, '34.

The committee in charge of the carnival consisted of:

Chairmen: Dorcas E. Jencks, '34, Chairman of Outing Club. Margaret Butsch, '36, Chairman of Winter Sports.
Equipment: Barbara Ann Caton, '36
Food: Frances Emery, '36
Music: Helen Toby, '34
Grounds: Lois Connell, '37
Publicity: Esther Edwards, '36
General Adviser: Miss Clark
Class Captains:
Seniors—Anne Grant
Juniors—Mildred Waterhouse
Sophomores—Margaret Huggins
Freshmen—Marion Wolff
Announcer: Nancy Ellen, '35

LECTURER DISCUSSES POETS' SYMBOLISM

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 6)

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ture and a painstaking carefulness of thought. He intellectualizes his feelings in a manner that is often dry and austere. In *The Forsaken Merman*, however, there is a dreamy, romantic symbolism that is strangely suggestive.

Arnold's technique is best illustrated in *Dover Beach*. Here we find a setting that is exact and precise, but an imagery which suggests a confused, nightmare-ish sort of vision. *The Scholar Gypsy*, a poem about the quest of a truant Oxford scholar for a more perfect understanding of the mysteries of nature, suggests the vague, wistful longings of the soul of man for a real knowledge.

Although many of Rossetti's so-called mediaeval ballads are consciously artificial, many more have caught the genuine spirit of the Middle Ages. In the refrain of the ballad form, which is given a distinctly symbolist use, we feel two strains—a haunting sense of recurrence, or sameness, and a sense of the quaint, tragic, or wistful.

William Morris was still another poet who fell beneath the spell of mediaevalism. His ballads were at first artificial, but later took on the character of pure symbolism. In his *Apology*, from *The Earthly Paradise*, he expresses clearly the mood of escape from the evils of this world.

Swinburne's relation to symbolism was close, but was complicated by the fact that he was so strongly under the influence of Baudelaire. Because his expressionism was devoid of inner life, he opened up the way for the decadence of the nineties. The values which he symbolized were often not worth the attention. Coleridge's *Kubla Khan* could not be indefinitely prolonged. Symbolism, normally derived from the logic of the subconscious, is in Swinburne a completely conscious device. However, there are some moods, notably the frenzy of love mingled with hate, which Swinburne has been able to catch.

With Swinburne, meaning tended to vanish from symbolism. In his final lecture, Professor Cazamian will show how meaning was restored in the works of James Thompson, pessimist, and Francis Thompson, believer.

COLLEGE EXHIBITS HARMFUL COSMETICS

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

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eating or taking; prohibits false or misleading advertising; applies the same tests to cosmetics as to food and drugs; prohibits false claims regardless of the state of mind of the manufacturer; and imposes heavier penalties on those declared guilty of violation.

PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON CHATEAUBRIAND

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

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of the treaty by Napoleon and the Pope whereby freedom of worship and the restoration of catholicism were brought about in France. On his way to his post in Rome, Chateaubriand felt righteous pride at hearing his name mentioned frequently as influential in restoring hope and confidence in catholicism. He stopped at Milan, and was lavishly entertained by Murat, the vice-president of the Republic. His impressions of the Eternal City upon arriving at sunset are recorded for posterity in his autobiography entitled *Memoires d' Outretombe*, and in more detail in his essay on Italy.

Before settling down to real work in Rome, Chateaubriand paid a visit to Naples, where he hurried from one museum to another, from Pompeii to Sorrento, and from Capri to the volcanic region of Solfatara. In spite of his apparent haste, he was steeping his mind in "local color," which he used later to great advantage in his epic in prose, *The Martyrs*. This book contains a magnificent description of Naples with its typical sights and sounds and its languorous atmosphere. Many years later, Chateaubriand returned to Italy as French Ambassador, and there enjoyed the friendship of Madame Recamier, the celebrated beauty of France.

In 1791 Chateaubriand had visited America, and he has left an interesting account of his visit to George Washington, who was then in Philadelphia. He also saw Niagara Falls, and came up into New England as far as Boston.

Following Professor Naylor's talk Sarita Hopkins gave a dance entitled "The Gypsy Girl and Her Shawl." Then charades were given in Italian by some of the members and the faculty.

MR. SMITH SPEAKS ON NEW MONEY BILL

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(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

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is passed, the dollar will represent a lesser and variable amount of gold, the value to be fixed from time to time. All countries except Great Britain did devaluate their currencies, Mr. Smith said, after the war.

There would be a definite set of limitations on the management of the devaluation of the dollar. By the Agricultural Act President Roosevelt was empowered to devaluate the dollar not more than 50%. This latest bill restates the President's power, thus establishing a basis for devaluation. The President can devaluate the dollar at least 40% but not more than 50%. Thus is the range of the varying value of the dollar limited to 20%. The price level will keep comparatively level. Yet Mr. Smith questioned the adequacy of this range for extreme change in the price level. The price level from 1922 to 1929 varied from 11 to 12%; but from 1929 to the present time the variation in price level has been much greater than 20%.

The fourth point which the Roosevelt administration advocates is that the entire gold stock in the United States be turned in to the Treasury. There is now in circulation $3,500,000,000 in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks and in the Gold Fund. Although the Fereral Reserve Banks and others are opposed to this, it is consistent, Mr. Smith stated, with the doctrines of the fluctuating dollar. This would assure to the government any profit from an increase in the dollar value of gold.

The fifth point would set aside $2,000,000,000 of the profits of devaluation as a stabilization fund. As in Great Britain, this money would be used here for three purposes: for the government to deal in gold, for the Treasury, in foreign exchange, and for the government to deal in foreign securities. This fund ought to be available now, Mr. Smith said, to prevent the value of the dollar from rising too high in the return flight of capital to the United States.

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BIBLIOFILE

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The Village, by Ivan Bunin; Alfred A. Knopf, $2.50.

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The Village is not a cheerful book. Its author, Ivan Bunin, winner of the 1933 Nobel Prize for Literature, is too well acquainted with the dreary lives led by Russians of the lower middle class to be able to relieve the gloomy grayness of those lives with any false optimism. Instead, he casts over the novel an ominous shadow, which seems to presage that the worst is yet to come. Though Bunin wrote the book in 1909 (the English translation has been reprinted lately), he felt even then that conditions could not remain as they were. This feeling of suspense is shared, in a vague, bewildered way, by Tikhon Ilitch and his brother Kuzma, the chief characters: "Everybody was talking about the revolution, the Revolution, while round about everything was going on the same as ever, in the ordinary everyday fashion: the sun shone, the rye blossomed in the fields, the carts wended their way to the station." Passages such as this one have been given an ironical significance by subsequent events—a significance which Bunin at the time could not have realized.

Even aside from this impression of impending doom, the life in the village which Bunin has chosen as his setting is a squalid, unenlightened one, almost intolerably depressing to the reader. "The samovar had long since grown cold, the candle had guttered down, smoke hung over the room in a dull blue cloud, the slop-basin was filled to the very brim with soggy, reeking cigarette butts. The ventilator—a tin pipe in the upper corner of the window—was open, and once in a while a squeaking and a whirling and a terribly tiresome wailing proceeded from it. . . ." The superstitions of the peasants and their ignorance of the agriculture which is their only source of income are the more appalling to the land owners because they are helpless to do anything about them.

But *The Village* would not be readable—and readable it certainly is—if there were not other elements in it to distract the reader from the ever-increasing sordidness of the story. One of the outstanding features of Bunin's technique is his mastery of the difficult art of portraiture. Every character stands out in one's memory throughout the entire book (this will be a boon to all those who share the present reviewer's moronic inability to remember Russian names!), although perhaps none so clearly as the town fool: ". . . his forehead was sunken, his face resembled an oblique egg, he had protruding eyes, and his eyelids, with their calf-like lashes, seemed drawn tightly over them; it looked as if there were not enough skin—if he were to close his eyes, his mouth would fly open of necessity, and if he closed his mouth, he would be compelled to open his eyes very wide." In his descriptions of nature, too, Bunin has exalted realism beyond the photographic, beyond the grotesque, into the realm of art. Even if his subject causes us to writhe a little, his treatment impels our admiration. "In the orchard, on the snow-white pall of the meadow, a high-ribbed carcass with a long neck and a crushed head stood out redly. The dogs, their backs all hunched up and their paws braced on the meat, were greedily tearing out and dragging away the entrails. Two aged blackish-grey crows were hopping sidewise toward the head, and had started to fly thither, when the dogs, snarling, darted upon them; and once more they alighted on the virginally pure snow." After seeing a picture such as this, we can agree with Mr. Bunin when he says, in the Autobiographical Note which precedes the novel, "I also had a passion for painting, which, I believe, has manifested itself in my literary works." Only a person accustomed to work with the brush as well as with the pen could have painted a scene so full of color contrasts.

One should, no doubt, read this book for a number of reasons: because its author has, since writing it, become a Nobel Prize winner, or because it is helpful in understanding the position of present-day Russian farm people. But the best reason of all is that *The Village* is a tale of real people who live in a real village and whose lives, though unhappy, are described with simplicity and sureness of style.

J. B., 36.

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

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"What is a Trade Union for?" This and other questions the leaders of unions are having to answer to-day to thousands of conservative workers who have joined the unions under the influence of the NRA. The problem is immense. How can we reach the Spanish worker when our literature is printed only in English and Russian? Will the Harlem cohorts fall in line with a Russian leader? Can Christian and Jew work side by side without prejudice? How can unamalgamated immigrants understand the problems of the American workers? And not least, what is to be done about those who have no more than sixth grade schooling? The answer is—Education.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been struggling to meet this problem for years. Under the leadership of Fannia Cohen they began educational work before 1910. Today their work is being carried on in New York and Boston, and thousands of workers are having the opportunity to study more.

Local 22, composed of the dressmakers in the small dress shops in New York, gained thirty-thousand new members under the NRA. They now have an educational center in downtown New York, and classes in seven outlaying districts. American History, Social Science, Labor Problems, Public Speaking, and Unionism are taught in Spanish, Jewish and English. Bands and glee clubs have been started in each section, and a dramatic club is to produce plays on social questions.

The white goods workers in local 62 are having classes in current events, the NRA, American Literature, Drama and Parliamentary law. A particularly interesting class is that for shop chairladies, the women who speak for the workers in settling disputes with the employer. This group has made a study of the most prevalent causes of trouble, and is seeking to correct them through a study of psychology and trade union history.

In Boston the employers are still fighting the union wages tooth and nail, so the efforts of the leaders are not primarily on education. However, classes are being held in English, Economics and Public Speaking.

The difficulties here lie in the antagonism between the older and the younger workers, one thinking that they know all there is to be known from experience, the other quite sure that Public Schooling is all they need for a knowledge of the American Labor movement. To both the Union is holding out an opportunity to know what progressive unionism means.

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CLUBS HOLD VARIED PROGRAM MEETINGS

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Friday night, January 12, was a time of much activity among the departmental clubs. Alliance Francais, Deutscher Verein, the Math Club, Circulo Castellano and the newly formed Classical Club, all held meetings in various society houses.

Deutscher Verein met in Agora where Mr. Böcker sang classical German songs and German folk songs to the group. Later, coffee and cookies were served.

Drucella Moorhouse spoke on the life of Lewis Carroll, emphasizing his mathematical mind, when the Math Club met at A. K. X. After this, members of the club grappled with some of Lewis Carroll's "pillow problems," discussed Miss Merrill's new book, sang songs and enjoyed the refreshments.

At Z. A., Circulo Castellano gathered to hear Lucinda Moles speak on the Educational System of Spain, comparing it with our own and telling its advantages and disadvantages. Here also refreshments were served.

Alliance Francais met at T. Z. E. for an evening of sheer fun, provided by assorted games, songs and refreshments.

The first program meeting of the Classical Club was held in Shakespeare Society house Friday, January 12, with the Horace class acting as hostesses. Pauline Gunsser, '36, opened the meeting with a paper on Horace's philosophy. The poet's influence on the more modern writers was discussed by Helen Lee Thurston, '36, who spoke of his relation to Cowley, Lamb and Stevenson and Mary Carroll, '36, who showed his effect upon Jonson and Herrick. Patricia Parfitt, '34, presented a dialogue in the style of Lucian dealing with the return of Philo, a young scholar of the twentieth century, to the Golden Age where he spent an evening with Maecenas, Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, and Propertius at the famous farm among the Sabine hills.

Miss Bertha Miller told of the bi-millenium celebration to be held by the *Friends of Horace* in 1935. The program will include a Mediterranean cruise to spots most associated with Horace's life and many places familiar through his literary allusions. She will post further information about the project for those interested.

The students present signed the constitution, thus becoming enrolled as charter members of the new organization.

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MRS. LOOMIS TRACES ARTHURIAN LEGENDS

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 4)

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him were expanded and he was made the center of an elaborate and romantic court life in literature. Great cycles of tales about him grew up in prose as well as in poetry and he constantly appeared in frescoes, paintings and carvings of the time. With the aid of colored slides, Mrs. Loomis traced the development of Italian conceptions of Arthur from the time he first made his appearance in Italy to the time of Ariosto. In conclusion she described Ariosto's decision to use the Arthurian legends as the basis of his *Orlando Furioso*.

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SPOTLIGHT REVEALS CHANGED ATHLETES

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There are two typical Wellesley girls, each equally obnoxious: the "phone Wellesley" type of *College Humor* fame, and the brawny, arrogant Amazon. It is the latter that we have noted particularly the past week, though not without astonishment, for it appears that in addition to her athletic prowess she has many of the qualities of a Chameleon.

Perhaps the changeable nature of this type of Wellesley girl may be blamed on the weather, for certainly it is not customary to consider the campus a winter resort between the end of Christmas vacation and the second week in February! If, however, the once placid "cove" could within a few days become a colorful, whirling skating rink, surely it does not reflect unfavorably on the typical Wellesley athlete to observe that she too has changed—on occasion!

Watching the skaters whiz hither and yon over the somewhat cut-up ice, we are filled with pleasure at the vitality of the spectacle revealed. Little ten-year-old boys scurry all over the ice after a hockey puck, blithely knocking over their more conservative elders. High school boys gain momentum with quick, short strides to go sailing over snow piles. Nor do we fail to notice the wobbly-ankled Southerners and Westerners who are receiving their baptism of ice. All the college seems to be there, clad in brilliant green, red, and blue ski suits.

But what of our athlete? She has neither ski suit nor perky cap, but strides over the ice in dark corduroy trousers, a white numeralled sweater, and black ear muffs. The only dash of color she will allow herself appears in the mittens she wears. She dodges all pestiferous youngsters by skating directly at them and frightening them from her path. With an easy stride she approaches the snow piles the high school youths are dubiously contemplating and skims lightly over them. There is something free and graceful about her self-confident figure.

And then? We see her at night, but ah! how she has changed! Dubiously she steps out onto the ice, clinging timorously to her somewhat emaciated-appearing escort. She is not wearing her drab trousers, but has donned a flaming red and blue ski suit with an attractive collar and a becoming cap. As she starts to skate, her ankles wobble perceptibly and her stiff movements, if they appear a bit overdone to us, apparently deceive her companion. Together they jerk about the ice in an over-earnest manner and several times nearly come to disaster. But the crowning blow comes when together they dive for the snow pile that the Wellesley maiden has so lightly leaped in the afternoon.

The Wellesley girl, as we said, cannot be a chameleon by nature. Surely she is only the victim of a new type of pre-exam delirium brought on by the weather!

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COMMITTEE OFFERS SCHOLARSHIP HELP

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(*Continued from Page* 1, *Col.* 3)

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forms

to .....

at .....

Date .....

The request should be made immediately so that the student will have ample time to prepare her application and return it before March first.

In awarding scholarships and places in the coöperative houses the Committee considers carefully the need of the student and also her academic standing, her helpfulness and value as a member of the community, her health and her promise of usefulness for the future.

The Chairman of the Committee will be glad to talk with any student who wishes further information or advice about her plans.

Grace Crocker,
Chairman

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Wellesley

CALENDAR

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Thursday, Jan. 25: *8:30 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch in a programme of music for two pianofortes. Wellesley Concert Fund Series.

Friday, Jan. 26: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Stearns will lead.

*4:40 P. M. Billings Hall. Dr. Cazamian's lecture on "The Poets, III." The last in the series of lectures on "Symbolism in Victorian Literature."

*4:40 P. M. Shakespeare House. Judge Sara M. Soffel, Wellesley, 1908, of the County Court of Allegheny County, Pa., will talk on "The Legal Profession." Tea will be served at 4:15 P. M. (Vocational Information Committee).

8:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. TRADITION NIGHT. Open only to members of the College.

Saturday, Jan. 27: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

2:30 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Ninth Intercollegiate Rally of the Boston College Clubs. Mrs. Frank G. Allen, President of the Wellesley Club of Boston, will preside. Greeting by President Pendleton. Address by Judge Sara M. Soffel, Wellesley, 1908, of Pittsburgh.

An informal reception and tea in the Ballroom will follow. Guest tickets, 50 cents, may be secured in the Information Bureau.

Sunday, Jan. 28: *11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, South Congregational Church, Springfield.

Monday, Jan. 29: No recitations.

Tuesday, Jan. 30: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Dean Whiting will lead. Following the regular exercises Mr. Creene will give an all-Bach organ programme: Chorale-Prelude, (Heute triumphiret Gottes Sohn): Air from Suite in D Major; Prelude and Fugue in G Major.

Examinations begin.

Wednesday, Jan. 31: *8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Dean Coolidge will lead.

Organ programme by Mr. Creene: Cavotte in B flat Major by Handel; Canon in B minor by Schumann; Toccata from the Suite Gothique by Boellmann.

Examinations.

NOTES: *WELLESLEY COLLEGE ART MUSEUM—Exhibition of French Medieval Architecture taken by Arthur E. Princehorn, under the direction of Clarence Ward of Oberlin College.

Exhibition of Etchings and Drypoints by Rembrandt.

Assembled by the College Art Association.

*WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY—Exhibition of First Editions. Presentation Copies with inscriptions from the Authors. South Exhibition Hall.

*Chemistry Building, Exhibition prepared by the Federal Food and Drug Administration showing the necessity for the amendment of the Food and Drug Act which will be brought before the present session of Congress.

Friday, January 26 in the afternoon and Saturday, January 27, 9:00 A. M. - 4:00 P. M.

*Open to the Public.

THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

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(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

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seif. Well, anyway, I frantieally phoned somebody and asked him if he wanted to eome out right away and he said he did, but hours and hours passed, and he didn't show up, and I know I eouldn't have stood the strain another minute if the seven o'elock bell hadn't waked me up."

At that, Perry ean imagine worse situations. In faet he doesn't need to imagine; he knows one. One superelever young junior invited a Harvard lad last year to eome to Prom this year. In the eourse of the summer, she blithely invited a boy from the Middle West and a West Point eadet. All went well until she found out that the Middle Westerner's father is eonnected with a railroad—a conneetion whieh faellitates the trip for *him*—and the eadet has transferred to another sehool—whieh is *not* so diffieult to get away from as the Aeademy. But saddest of all, in this sad situation, is that the above-mentioned junior still wants to take the Cambridge swain to Prom.

So Perry is just as glad he's a man, with nothing to worry over exeept a bid to Prom.

• • •

PERRY is very mueh grieved to learn that Mrs. Helen S. Clifton, head of Shafer, is leaving Wellesley to make her home with a eousin in Yonkers, New York. He and Mrs. Clifton have been the best of friends ever sinee she first eame to Wellesley in 1919 to be head of Freeman and later of Noanett. However, the Pressman joins with all the students who have known her in hoping that Mrs. Clifton will be happy in her new home.

• • •

PERRY becomes daily more impressed by the modern eonveniences our fond *Alma Mater* is bestowing upon her pampered daughters. While prowling around Severance basement the other day (some people just *would* ask what in the world the Pressman was doing in Severance basement!) he stumbled upon the new apple-vending maehine, whieh some person of marked ing nuity has plaeed at a most strategie point. It stands in all its glory midway between the mail-boxes and the laundry, exhibiting through glass panels, eolumns and eolumns of rosy apples. Advantage of said glass panels: the hungry maiden knows just how long to be polite and let other nickels preeede hers into the slot in order to get a eertain apple, the patriareh of them all, the apple of her eye. And then, as he was saying, Perry approves very mueh of the loeation of the maehine. What eould be more apt than to muneh an apple while waiting for one's iron to heat or while waiting for the mail to arrive? Then in that zero moment after the mail *has* eome, and you didn't get any, and you've been standing around for hours, and everybody *knows* you've been standing around for hours, don't feel silly—*Be nonchalant, bite an apple.*

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PERRY has always wondered just what was the advantage in giving oral examinations to eandidates for Ph.D. degrees and at last he has found out. He heard an aneedote about one eandidate, who, subjected to a barrage of questions on various phases of history, was getting along fine until one of the examining professors, an authority on the Tudor period, spoke up.

"About the army in the Tudor times. Was there a standing army then? Tell us about it."

Everyone sat up at this. Professors looked at each other questioningly and seratehed their heads. The student stammered a little and plunged into a series of vague, verbose generalizations which made it quite plain that he had never eonsidered the subject from that angle. Gradually the diseussion veered away from this subject; but when the examination was eompleted, the professor's colleagues erowded around him.

"What about the Tudor standing army? Was there one?" they asked.

"Well, that's a funny thing," he admitted. "Professor Blank asked me about that the other day. He didn't know and I didn't know. I thought this fellow might."

Perry the Pressman

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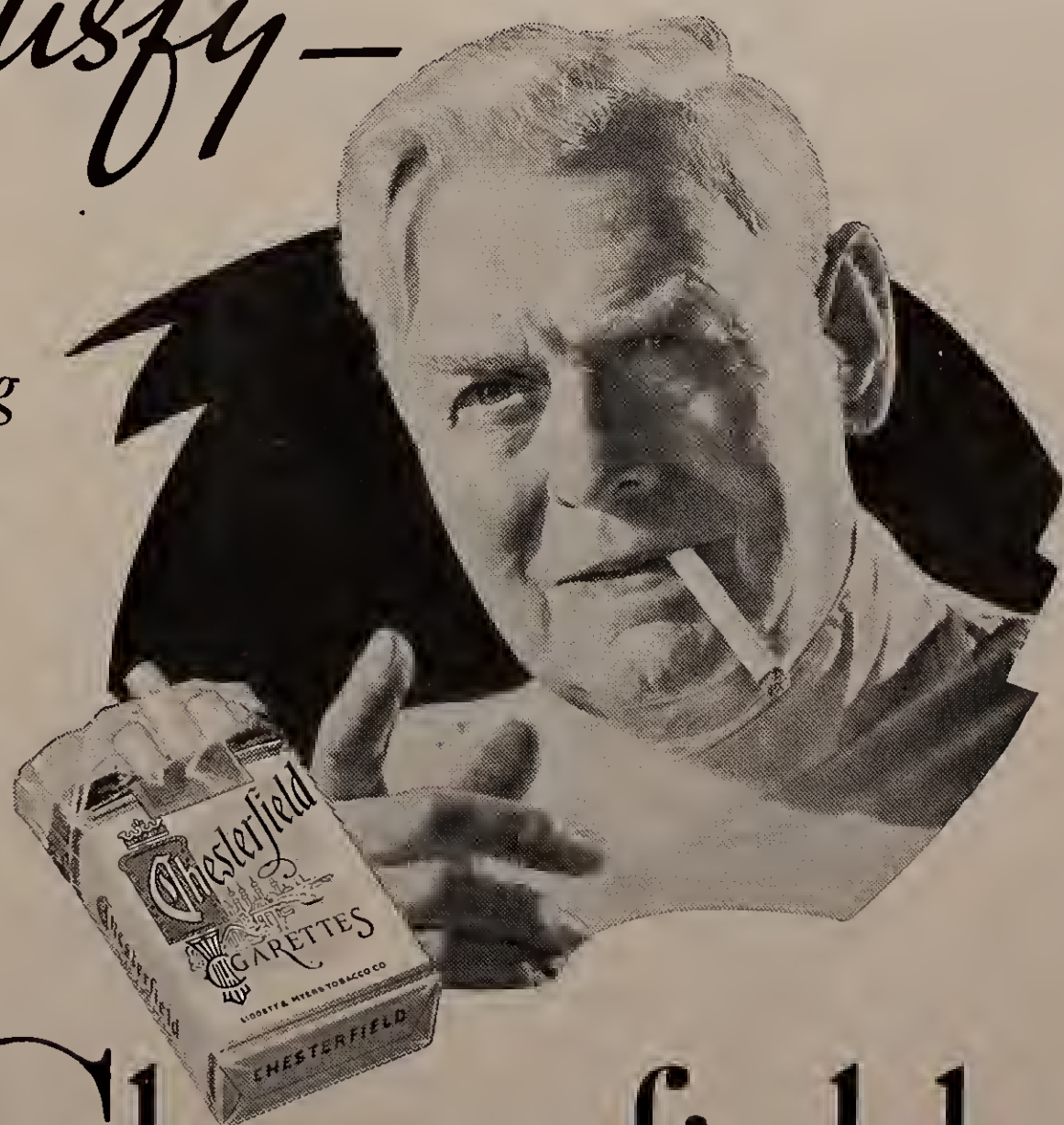

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